3rd Public Workshop to Discuss Development of Regulations for Ocean-going Ship Main Engines and Auxiliary Boilers

Proposed Regulatory Language



September 24, 2007 Sacramento, CA



Overview

- Recap
- Activities Since June Workshop
- Proposed Changes to Draft Regulatory Proposal
- Preliminary Estimates of Emission Reductions
- Next Steps

Email Questions to auditorium@calepa.ca.gov (during workshop only)

Emissions from Ships Impact Public Health and Air Quality

- Air pollution is a serious public health concern
- Marine vessels are a large source of California's NOx & PM emissions
- Multiple drivers for action
- Number of statewide strategies to reduce emissions from ships



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Goals for Proposed OGV Main Engine Regulation

- Achieve significant emissions reductions form ocean-going vessels
 - require use of cleaner fuels as soon as possible
 - align regulation with auxiliary engine rule
- Address Federal District Courts decision on auxiliary engine rule

Activities Since June Workshop

- Maritime Working Group meeting
- Individual meetings with stakeholders
- Technical investigations
 - further investigation of technical and operational issues associated with changing fuels
 - fuel availability issues
 - operation of boilers on distillate fuels

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Current Findings - Feasibility

- For most vessels, changing fuel from HFO to distillate in main engine is feasible
- There are technical and operational challenges but think can be overcome
 - as fuel sulfur level is lowered, technical issues may become more significant
- No long-term experience with routinely changing fuels in today's 2-stroke main engines
- Some ship operators believe it may be more practical to phase in the lower sulfur fuel
- Feasibility dependent on addressing technical and operational issues

Current Findings – Feasibility Dependent Technical and Operational Issues

- Fuel properties
 - -viscosity
 - sulfur content
 - lubricity
 - compatibility
 - -flash point
- Main engine cylinder lubricant
 - -type and feed rate
- Vessel and fuel system design
 - age, maintenance and tankage
- Crew training and well-documented procedures

Current Findings Fuel Availability

- MGO or MDO available at most all fueling ports
- MGO at 0.10% S not currently available at key fueling ports
 - more prevalent in North American ports
 - not readily available in many Asian ports
 - fuel supply infrastructure and fuel stream not in place
 - in some cases, fuel can be provided with enough lead time

Current Findings-Fuel Availability

- Expect availability of 0.10% S MGO to increase in future years
 - increased supply due to demand for clean landside fuels
 - market forces will help but CA ship trade volume small
 - EU Directive for use at berth
 - indications that fuel suppliers are preparing for future demands
 - offshore bunkering becoming more prevalent
 - · increased landbased tankage
 - likely that there will always be some ports where the 0.10% S fuel is not available
- Makes sense to allow purchase of fuel in CA if can't get at last port
- Additional data necessary to better address fuel availability questions

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Current Findings – Boilers & Regulation Development Timing

- Feasible to use distillate in auxiliary boilers
- ARB staff need more time to put the regulatory package together and obtain stakeholder input
 - further evaluation of operational issues
 - complete fuel availability study
 - address legal issues/align auxiliary regulation

Proposed Changes to Draft Regulatory Proposal



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OGV Main Engine Draft Regulatory Proposal

- Applicability
- Exemptions
- Definitions
- In-use operational requirements
- ◆ Non-compliance fee
- ACE
- Recordkeeping

Key Changes

- Extended requirements to auxiliary boilers
- Added exemption for temporary use of noncompliant fuel in experimental trials
- Evaluating two approaches to fuel sulfur limit
 - One step or two step implementation timeframe and fuel sulfur limit
- Removed ACE
- Added provision for purchasing compliant fuel in California
- Removed fuel availability evaluation requirement

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Applicability

- All ocean-going vessels (U.S. and Foreignflagged, excludes OGV tugs)
- Main engine on OGVs designed primarily to provide propulsion
- Auxiliary boilers on OGVs designed to produce steam for uses other than propulsion
- All vessels operating within 24 nautical miles of the California coast

Inclusion of Auxiliary Boilers in Proposed Regulation will Reduce Emissions of PM and SOx

- Significant source of emissions mostly at dockside or close to shore
- Large potential reductions in PM & SOx
- Practical to include boilers in main engine rule rather than separate rule
- Presentation to follow on feasibility of including auxiliary boilers

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Exemptions

- Added a temporary experimental research exemption
 - research purposes only
 - limited for up to a year
- Other exemptions have not changed significantly in latest proposal
- Most exemptions are aligned with the auxiliary engine fuel rule

Definitions

- "Auxiliary Boiler" definition added
- Other definitions have not changed significantly in latest proposal
- Most definitions are aligned with the auxiliary engine fuel rule

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Fuel Requirements and Implementation Dates

- ARB staff requesting comment on two potential approaches for fuel sulfur limits and implementation timing
 - Approach A1: one step implementation with one fuel sulfur limit
 - Approach A2: two step implementation process with a phase in of lower sulfur fuel requirement

Approach A1

- January 1, 2010 In-Use Requirement
 - use MGO with a 0.10% sulfur limit
 - main engines
 - auxiliary boilers

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Approach A2

- January 1, 2009 In-Use Requirement
 - use MGO or MDO (0.50% sulfur limit)
 - main engines
 - auxiliary boilers
- January 1, 2012 In-Use Requirement
 - use MGO with a 0.10% sulfur limit
 - main engines
 - auxiliary boilers

Approach A1

PROS

- Aligns with 0.10% sulfur requirement in 2010 for auxiliary engines
- Fuel sulfur limit and timing consistent with EU Directive for use at berth
- · Consistent with recent proposals by EPA

CONS

- Fuel availability issues
- Limits vessel operators opportunity to work through two significant operational challenges independently
 - HFO to distillate
 - distillate to <0.10% S distillate
- Does not provide more reductions in 2009-2020 timeframe

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Approach A2

PROS

- Greater emissions reductions sooner, greater total (2009-2012)
- MGO and MDO currently available at most ports world wide
- Many vessel operators believe a two step approach is more feasible
- Allows fuel delivery industry added time to address availability and infrastructure for 0.10% S distillate
- Actual average fuel sulfur level of distillates significantly lower than expected

CONS

- · Will require amendment to auxiliary engine rule
- Initial fuel sulfur level and timing not consistent with EU Directive for use at berth and recent proposals by EPA
- Fuel availability may still be an issue in 2012 for 0.10% sulfur distillate

Option to Pay Noncompliance Fee

- Reasons beyond vessel Master's control
 - unexpected redirection to a California port
 - inability to purchase complying fuel
 - fuel found to be noncompliant enroute to California
 - provision to purchase fuel in California
- Extension needed for vessel modifications
- Vessel modifications needed on infrequent visitor

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Added Option to Purchase Compliant Fuel in CA

- Added a provision to waive fee in circumstances beyond master's control
 - requirements of this provision will depend on approach
 - one time per calendar year ending [Dec. 31, 2012 or 2014]
 - if compliant fuel is purchased and compliance begins at first port after entering Regulated California Waters
 - may consider requiring MGO or MDO (capped 0.5% S) during noncompliant portion of voyage

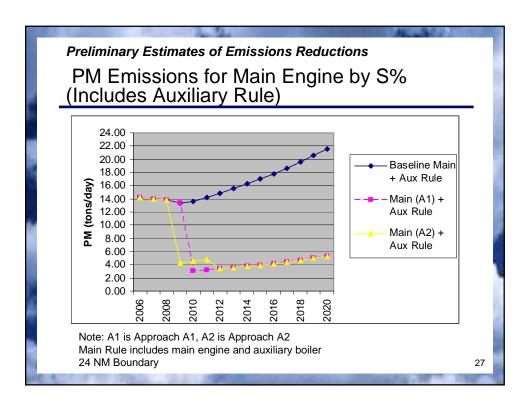
Alternative Control of Emissions and Recordkeeping

- Removed Alternative Control of Emissions (ACE) provision
 - address Judge's ruling
- Recordkeeping requirement have not changed in the latest proposal

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Preliminary Estimates of Emission Reductions



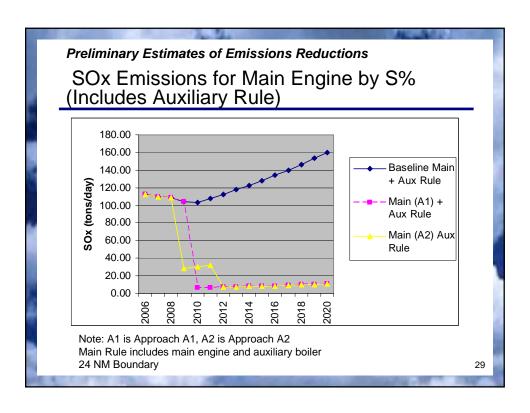


Preliminary Estimates of Emissions Reductions PM Emissions for Main Engine by S%

(Includes Auxiliary Rule)

PM Emission Reduced	2009-2011	2012-2020	Total Reduced (2009-2020)
	tons	tons	tons
Approach A1	23,500	135,000	158,500
Approach A2	30,000	135,000	165,000

24 NM Boundary

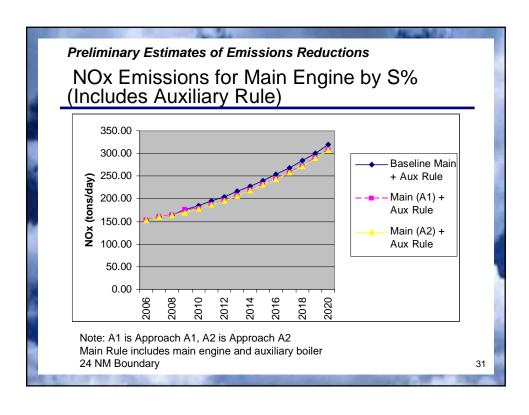


Preliminary Estimates of Emissions Reductions

SOx Emissions for Main Engine by S% (Includes Auxiliary Rule)

SOx Emission Reduced	2009-2011	2012-2020	Total Reduced (2009-2020)
	tons	tons	tons
Approach A1	217,000	3,734,000	3,951,000
Approach A2	246,200	3,734,100	3,980,300

24 NM Boundary



Preliminary Estimates of Emissions Reductions

NOx Emissions for Main Engine by S% (Includes Auxiliary Rule)

NOx Emission Reduced	2009-2011	2012-2020	Total Reduced (2009-2020)
	tons	tons	tons
Approach A1	17,900	102,600	120,500
Approach A2	26,200	102,600	128,800

24 NM Boundary

Next Steps



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Next Steps

- Continue technical discussions with stakeholders
- Analyze and present data from survey
- Continue to investigate the impacts of changing fuels
- Continue to investigate fuel availability and cost impacts
- ◆ Board consideration April 2008

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Discussion Topics

- Are there instances where a temporary research exemption may be longer than one year?
- What are the advantages/disadvantages for the two different approaches (one step and two step phase in)?
- Are there ship operational issues with purchasing compliant fuel in CA and changing at first port visit?